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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/849,737	05/04/2001	Qian Huang	8828-053-999	8082
7590 02/23/2005		EXAMINER		
HENRY T. BRENDZEL ESQ.			DESTA, ELIAS	
P.O. BOX 574 SPRINGFIELD, NJ 07081			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	•		2857	
			DATE MAILED: 02/23/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/849,737	HUANG ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Elias Desta	2857
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>24 N</u> This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 17-23 and 25 is/are rejected. 7) ⊠ Claim(s) 24 and 26 is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on <u>04 May 2001</u> is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	☑ accepted or b)☐ objected to be drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Application rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	

Detailed Action

Explanation of rejection

Claim rejection - 35 U.S.C. 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) The invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 17-23 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Beigi et al. (U.S. Patent 6,246,982).

<u>In reference to claims 17</u>: <u>Beigi et al</u>. teaches a computer for content-based searching of stored data (see <u>Beigi et al</u>., column 1, lines 5-11). The method includes the steps of:

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> Collecting audio data (or physical attributes data) (see Beigi et al., column 6, lines 32-49).

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- > Identifying collections in the audio data (stored audio data) (see <u>Beigi</u> et al., column 1, line 12-16);
- Developing a probability distribution function for each of the audio segments from data points within each of the segments (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 1, lines 53-63);
- ➤ Developing distance measure between a probability density function of a chosen data segment and probability distribution function for the audio sample segments (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 1, lines 53-56);
- > Applying a threshold to the developed distance measure to identify segments with distance measure relative to the chosen data segment (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 7, lines 8-11) that is below a pre-selected threshold value where the distance is directly computed according to a measure that guarantees to satisfy the non-negative-ness (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 5, equation 1, distance measure carried out in absolute value), symmetry (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 5, equation 2 guarantees that a transpose metrics provide a symmetry property hence no transpose matrix can be carried out without the symmetrical property), and triangular inequality properties of a distance measure (see <u>Beigi et</u>

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<u>al</u>., column 5, lines 9-11, Euclidian distance measurement guarantees triangular inequality).

With regard to claim 18 as noted above in claim 17, Beigi et al. further teaches that the acquired collection is an acquired from the stored (collected) data received by the computer (see Beigi et al., column 1, lines 47-53 and column 2, lines 55-61).

With regard to claim 19 as noted above in claim 17, Beigi et al. further teaches that the stored data is audio data (see Beigi et al., column 1, lines 47-63, applicant's invention provides audio signal processing within audio-video signal, no video signal or spectrum of colors are processed).

With regard to claim 20 as noted above in claim 17, Beigi et al. further teaches that the stored data includes collections that carry speeches of a speaker (see Beigi et al., column 1, lines 5-11).

With regard to claim 21: as noted above in claim 20, <u>Beigi et al</u>. further teaches that the speaker characterizes the segment where the speaker influences (pre-dominates) an audio signal associated with the segment (see <u>Beigi et al</u>., column 6, lines 43-48).

With regard to claim 22 as noted above in claim 20, Beigi et al. further teaches that the chosen segment carries a speech of a particular speaker (see Beigi et al., column 6, lines 44-46)

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With regard to claim 23 as noted above in claim 17, Beigi et al. teaches an audio signal processing; however, it does not say that the data is extracted from a television program. Nevertheless, the idea of the invention is claiming an audio signal-processing scheme and it is inherent to show that the speaker or the speech extracted for further test of collection or model can come from a television or video signal because a video or television signal consists of a separate audio signal track.

<u>In reference to claim 25</u>: as noted above in claim 24, <u>Beigi et al</u>. further teaches that the method executed in a computer includes the steps of:

- ➤ Identifying speaker segments in audio data based on speech contained in the data (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 1, line 12-16);
- Developing a probability distribution function for each of the segments from data points within each of the segments (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 1, lines 53-56); and
- Developing distance measures among the probability distribution functions, where each of the measures is obtained through one-pass evaluation of a function that guarantees the non-negative-ness (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 5, equation 1, distance measure carried out in absolute value), symmetry (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 5, equation 2 guarantees that a transpose metrics provide a symmetry property hence no transpose matrix can be carried out without the symmetrical property), and triangular inequality properties of a distance measure

(see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, column 5, lines 9-11, Euclidian distance measurement guarantees triangular inequality).

Allowable Subject Matter

3. <u>Claims 24 and 26</u> are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Allowance

4. <u>Claims 1-16</u> are allowed. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

In reference to claims 1, 5, 9 and 13: Beigi et al. teaches a method of computing a distance measure between multiple mixtures type probability distribution functions (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, Figs. 1-3 and Abstract). The method includes the steps of evaluating a joint distribution function (see <u>Beigi et al.</u>, Figs. 4A and 4B, and column 2, lines 32-37). As the sum value of μ_I and γ_k over the range of I=1 to N and k=1 to K equate to a value one is simply showing that the outcome of the sum of probability of events is always one.

However, Beigi et al. does not teach that the weight factor, $\omega_{ik}s$ are related to distribution whose values are much smaller. Further, the sum of the weight factors noted above over the variable "i" is equal to the mean distance. Hence, the method of the distance computation in the claimed invention is expressed as:

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$$D_{M} (G, H) = \frac{\min}{w = [\omega i k]} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \omega i k * d(gi, hk).$$

The remaining <u>claims</u> are dependent upon <u>claims 1, 5, 9 and 13</u> and contain further limitations.

Response to Argument

5. Applicant's arguments, see amendment, filed on November 24, 2004, with respect to claims 1, 5, 9, 13 and 17 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 1-16 has been withdrawn. Further, the 35 U.S.C. 101 rejections with respect to claims 17 and 18 have been withdrawn, but the 35 U.S.C. 102 rejections with respect to claims 17-23 and 25 are still remain.

Conclusion

- 6. <u>Citation of pertinent prior art</u>:
 - > <u>Chen et al</u>. (U.S. Patent 6,591,235) teaches high dimensional data mining and visualization via Gaussian method.
 - > <u>Erdogan et al.</u> (U.S. Patent 6,567,771) teaches weighted pair-wise scatter to improve linear discriminator analysis.
- 7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elias Desta whose telephone number is (571)-272-2214. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thu (8:30-7:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marc S. Hoff can be reached on (571)-272-2216. The fax

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phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)-872-9306 for regular communications and After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571)-272-1750.

Elias Desta Examiner Art Unit 2857

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February 17, 2005